BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO

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DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, DEC. 15, 1864.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of making enquires by letter, we shall hereafter make a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money to renew in time.

Want to Fight it Out.

The Senate voted yesterday to table the Peace Resolutions of Mr Pool. A few Vance Conservatives—(crooked sect)—voting with the Destructives, while others are said to have dodged. There is nothing more sure than that Governor Vance and a few members of the Legislature who adhere to him, are doing all they can to choke off the advocates of negotiation and to suppress even the discussion of propositions looking to peace. And this is the "Model Governor" who said, last summer, that he was a better peace man than Brown or Stephens, and that he would put the great seal of the State to their doctrines if necessary. We make no reflections on the Legislature, but we only say what is true when we assert that, so far, he has ruled its action as suited him, in everything but the election of Secretary of State; and even in that he succeeded so far as to proscribe the present worthy incumbent. And not only so, but we learn from unquestionable authority that he boasts of his power over the body, and has even gone so far as to warn members, who dared to oppose his views, to beware of the fate of the Hon. R. G. Reade, in whose defeat for the Senatorship he openly rejoices.

We learn, further, that the Governor has sworn that none of the members of the present Council, who opposed his wishes at the meeting called not long since to consult as to the propriety of convening the Assembly before the time appointed by law, shall be re-elected; and that he will have no "old codgers" in his Council.—From the high hand with which he is attempting to carry things it would seem that this "Model Governor" thinks the members of the Legislature, their constituents and all they have, belong to him.

We trust that the death warrant pronounced against Mr. Pool's resolutions, yesterday, by the Governor's political friends, will not keep such gentlemen as Mr. Pool, Mr. Dick and others who favor steps looking to an honorable peace, from being heard. Let them speak to the Senate and to the country, and at least put themselves on the record.

The Yankees on the Roanoke.

There were various rumors yesterday of the advance of the enemy up the Roanoke river, but we could trace but few of them to a reliable source. They were certainly at the town of Williamston on Monday last, for letters have been received from gentlemen of Martin county, by members of the Legislature, asserting the fact; and there was a rumor, yesterday, that there was a fight on Tuesday, at Palmyra, further up the river, but of this we have no confirmation. If they are advancing we doubt not but steps have been taken that will soon run them back to Plymouth. These raids are all evidently made for the purpose of distracting our authorities and to prevent them from concentrating troops in Georgia.

Legislative Summary.

The Revenue bill passed its 2d reading in the House yesterday. Mr. Pool's resolutions on the subject of peace were laid upon the table in the Senate by a vote of 24 to 21. A number of bills and resolutions passed their 2d and 3d readings in the Senate. The bill in relation to Home Guards, and the resolutions protesting against the policy of emancipation for public service, were laid over. The election of five trustees of the University will take place to-day.

THE CONCERT given by a number of Ladies and gentlemen of the city, on Tuesday night, was a brilliant success, and quite a handsome sum was realised. We would suggest to the Ladies the propriety of repeating the entertainment the early part of next week, or sometime before the Legislature adjourns. If they will do so we think we can promise them quite as numerous an audience as they had on the former occasion; and they may be assured that the soldiers, for whom their talents were then employed, will bless them.

The Raid on Kinston.

We saw and conversed with an intelligent citizen of Kinston, yesterday, and he informed us that the force of the enemy that appeared below the town on Sunday was small, and that they returned early Monday morning. They were followed a short distance by some of our troops, and some long-taw firing took place, but there was no infantry engagement, and "nobody was hurt." We suppose it was merely a plundering expedition.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, THURSDAY, DEC. 15, 1864 NO. 29.

WAR NEWS.

SHERMAN'S DEMAND FOR THE SURRENDER OF SAVANNAH IS REFUSED.

HEAVY FIGHTING FOLLOWS.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES SUPPRESSED.

ALL IN A FOG.

We have nothing satisfactory from Savannah. The Charleston *Mercury* of Monday says:

The interruption of the ordinary means of communication with Savannah, and the absence—or, what amounts to the same thing, the suppression—of all official dispatches reaching this city, leave us very much in the dark as to the progress of the important and interesting campaign, now culminating at Savannah. We give however, such news as we have been able to glean.

On Friday afternoon, about 4 p. m. the enemy attacked our position at Coosawhatchie.—The assault was kept up with vigor and determination for more than two hours, when the enemy was fully and decisively repulsed, with heavy loss, and retreated in hot haste. Since then all has been quiet, we believe, along that part of the Savannah Railrod hitherto menaced, except that the shelling of the track at long range has been occasionally resumed.

Meantime SHERMAN has been pressing steadily towards the city. Our forces had fallen back to the junction of the Georgia Central and Charleston and Savannah Railroad, about three miles from the city. At this important point which commands both roads, Gen. HARDEE took his stand.

It was confidently reported yesterday, and we think correctly, that SHERMAN'S forces were in HARDEE'S front, and that a demand for the surrender of the city having been refused, heavy fighting ensued, and was going on yesterday. Of the results, however, if any, no news whatever has reached us. We may hear something to-day.

The community of Savannah seem firm and quiet. For the present the trains will cease to run through between the two cities.

LINCOLN'S MESSAGE.

The message of Lincoln was read in Congress on Tuesday. It is rather dull and uninteresting. It opens with intelligence about the state of affairs in China, San Domingo and Chili, and some history of rebellions which have occurred in those countries, which are not very interesting to our people. The only reference to the Florida affair is the following:

Nevertheless, unforeseen political differences have arisen, especially in Brazilian and British ports and on the northern boundary of the United States, which have required, and are likely to continue to require, the practice of constant vigilance and a just and conciliatory spirit on the part of the United States, as well as of the nations concerned, and their Governments.

The following shows the Yankee exhibit of their debt:

The pubic debt on the 1st day of July last, as appears by the books of the Treasury, amounted to one billion, seven hundred and forty thousand million, six hundred and ninety thousand, four hundred and eighty-nine dollars and forty-nine cents. Probably, should the war continue for another year, that amount may be increased by not far from five hundred millions.

THE LATE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

Lincoln put in a vast quantity of bogus votes at the late election, and now bases on them a statement that the population of the country is increasing:

The election has exhibited another fact, not less valuable to be known; the fact that we do not approach exhaustion in the most important branch of the national resources—that of living men. While it is melancholy to reflect that the war has filled so many graves and carried mourning to so many hearts, it is some relief to know that, compared with the surviving, the fallen have been so few. While corps, and divisions, and brigades, and regiments have formed, and fought, and dwindled, and gone out of existence, a great majority of the men who composed them are still living. The same is true of the naval service. The election returns prove this. So many voters could not else be found.

THE NAVY.

The Federal navy consists of six hundred and seventy-one vessels, carrying four thousand six hundred guns; and by this navy—

There have been captured during the year three hundred and twenty-four vessels, and the whole number of naval captures since hostilities commenced is one thousand three hundred and seventy-nine, of which two hundred and sixty-seven are steamers. The gross proceeds arising from the sale of condemned prize property thus far reported amounts to $14,396,250.51. A large amount of such proceeds is still under adjudication and yet to be reported. The total expenditures of the Navy Department of every description, including the cost of the immense squadrons that have been called into existence, from the 4th of March, 1861, to the 1st of November, 1864, are $238,647,262.35.

OUR MILITARY OPERATIONS—PROGRESS OF RECONSTRUCTION.

The war continues. Since the last annual message, all the important lines and positions then occupied by our forces have been maintained, and our armies have steadily advanced, thus liberating the regions left in the rear; so that Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and parts of other States, have again produced reasonably fair crops.—The most remarkable feature in the military operations of the year is General Sherman's attempted march of three hundred miles directly through the insurgent region. It tends to show a great increase of our relative strength that our general-in-chief should feel able to confront and hold in check every active force of the enemy and yet to detach a well-appointed large army to move on such an expedition. The result not yet being known, conjecture in regard to it should not here be indulged.

Important movements have also occurred during the year to the effect of moulding society for durability in the Union. Although short of complete success, it is much in the right direction that twelve thousand citizens in each of the States of Arkansas and Louisiana have organized loyal State governments, with free constitutions, and are earnestly struggling to maintain and administer them. The movement in the same direction, more extensive, though less definite, in Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee, should not be overlooked. But Maryland presents the example of complete success. Maryland is secure to liberty and Union for all the future. The genius of rebellion will no more claim Maryland. Like another foul spirit being driven out, it may seek to tear her, but it will woo her no more.

THE REBELS MUST BE SUBDUED.

On careful consideration of all the evidences accessible, it seems to me that no attempt at negotiation with the insurgent leader could result in any good. He would accept of nothing short of the severance of the Union. His declarations to that effect are explicit and oft-repeated. He does not attempt to deceive us. He affords us no excuse to deceive ourselves. We cannot voluntarily yield it. Between him and us the issue is distinct, simple and inflexible. It is an issue which can only be tried by war and decided by victory. If we yield, we are beaten. If the Southern people fail him, he is beaten. Either way it would be the victory and defeat following war. What is true, however, of him who heads the insurgent cause is not necessarily true of those who follow. Although he cannot reaccept the Union, they can. Some of them, we know, already desire peace and re-union. They can at any moment have peace by laying down their arms and submitting to the national authority under the Constitution. After so much, the Government could not, if it would, maintain war against them. If questions should remain, we would adjust them by the peaceful means of legislation, conference, courts and votes.—Operating only in constitutional and lawful channels, some certain and other possible questions are, and would be, beyond the executive power to adjust, as, for instance, the admission of members into Congress, and whatever might require the appropriation of money.—The executive power itself would be greatly diminished by the cessation of actual war. Pardons and remissions of forfeiture would still be within executive control. In what spirit and temper this control would be exercised can be fairly judged by the past. A year ago, general pardon and amnesty, upon specified terms, were offered to all, except certain designated classes, and it was at the same time made known that the excepted classes were still within contemplation of special clemency. During the year many availed themselves of the general provision, and many more would, only that the signs of bad faith in some led to such precautionary measures as rendered the practical process less easy and certain. During the same time, also, special pardons have been granted to individuals of excepted classes, and no voluntary application has been denied. Thus, practically, the door has been for a full year open to all, except such as were not in condition to make free choice—that is, such as were in custody or under constraint. It is still so open to all; but the time may come, probably will come, when public duty shall demand that it be closed, and that in lieu more rigorous measures than heretofore shall be adopted.

THE END OF SLAVERY.

In presenting the abandonment of armed resistance to the National authority on the part of the insurgents as the only indispensable condition to ending the war on the part of the Government, I retract nothing heretofore said as to slavery. I repeat the declaration made a year ago, and that while I remain in my present position I shall not attempt to retract or modify the Emancipation Proclimation; nor shall I return to slavery any person who is free by the terms of that proclamation, or by any of the acts of Congress. If the people should, by whatever mode or means, make it an Executive duty to re-enslave such persons, another, and not I, must be their instrument to perform it. In stating a single condition of peace, I mean simply to say that the war will cease on the part of the Government whenever it shall have ceased on the part of those who began it.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

THE PRESS ON THE MESSAGE.

The *Herald* calls the message "a plain and unpretending document," and says:

It is an encouraging report on the state of the nation, and embodies various timely and practical recommendations to the two Houses, although in some things of great moment it falls short of the mark.

For example, Mr. Lincoln, setting out with the declaration that "the condition of our foreign affairs is reasonably satisfactory," follows directly after with the statement that we have strictly maintained neutrality between the belligerents in Mexico, and there stops. He has nothing to suggest upon that subject. Has he forgotten that the Monroe doctrine was a plank of the Baltimore platform, and that it was expected he would face the music? He intimates that the affair of the rebel buccaneer Florida will require delicate handling; but he fails to tell us whether this case has been left in the hands of the Chevalier Webb or has been taken up by the Secretary of State; so that we cannot determine whether we are to have a rupture or an exhausting diplomatic discussion with Brazil.

The *Times* seems to be a little alarmed at the entire absence of any manifestation of a willingness or desire to stop the war, and tries to smooth over Lincoln's views as follows:

The President neither insists upon, nor looks for any stipulation in advance in respect to the abandonment of slavery. His only claim is for an abandonment of armed resistance. This makes good precisely what we have contended was the true construction of the famous missive, "To whom it may concern." It puts beyond further dispute the President's absolute singleness of purpose and his determination to maintain the war solely on a constitutional basis for constitutional ends. It is true, that he takes occasion here to repeat that he will not attempt to retract or modify the Emancipation Proclamation. Yet in this he is perfectly consistent. That proclamation was a war measure, authorized by the war power involved in the duty prescribed to the Executive by the Constitution, to enforce the laws. Its operative force must continue while the war lasts. When the war ceases, itself must cease as a war measure. It can have no further continuing effect, though the effect already consummated, whatever the courts may decide that to be, cannot be undone, and must remain unchanged. The President holds to the proclamation in just the right manner. He treats it as an instrument of war, but in no way interposes it against peace. The rebels can get peace at any time without touching it. All that is required of them is that they shall, in good faith, bow to the Constitution.

A letter from New York says:

That portion of the message which speaks of the uselessness of negotiating with the rebel leaders and of the readiness of the Government to stop the war when those who commenced it stop, meets a ready response from all save the sympathisers with secession.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14 1864.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Prichard.

REPORTS FORM COMMITTEES.

Judiciary.—A bill to amend an act in regard to courts of Oyer and Terminer, recommending its passage. Rule suspended, read 2d and 3d times, and passed. Bill concerning impresments, and asking to be discharged.

Select Committee.—A bill to regulate salaries and fees, recommending its passage. Ordered to be printed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Dick, a bill to amend an act to incorporate the N. C. Volunteer Navy Company. Corporations.

Mr. Berry, a bill to repeal an act passed during the present session. in regard to pay of members.

Mr. Dick, a bill to amend an act in regard to exemptions from conscription.

Mr. Grier, a bill to incorporate the North and South Carolina Central Railroad company. Internal improvements.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The hour of 12 having arrived, the Speaker announced the special order, being the resolutions introduced by Mr. Pool, and reported by a majority of the Select Committee to which they were referred. The majority and minority reports were both read. Mr. Ellis moved to amend by striking out the resolutions reported by the majority of the committee and inserting those reported by the minority. Mr. Speight moved to lay upon the table, which motion prevailed. Ayes 24, noes 20, as follows:

Ayes. Messrs, Aycock, Berry, Bryson, Courts, Crump, Ellis, Grier, Hall, Kirby, Lindsay, Long, McCorkle, McEachern, Miller, Pitchford, Powell, Smith, Speight, Taylor, Ward, Whitford, Wiggins, Wright and Wynne—24.

Noes—Messrs. Adams, Arendell, Bagley, Blount, Bogle, Dick, Horton, Jones, Lassiter, Mann, March, Matthews, Odom, Patterson, Patton, Pool, Sanders, Snead, Straughn, Warren and Winstead—21.

Mr. Berry moved to reconsider the vote, and Mr. Lindsay moved to lay the motion on the table, and demanded the ayes and noes. The vote was, ayes 22, noes 22.

The Speaker voted in the negative, and the motion was laid upon the table.

The motion to reconsider recurring Mr. Lindsay demanded the ayes and noes, and the result was ayes 21, noes 24. So the vote was not reconsidered.

BILLS ON THEIR SECOND READINGS.

A bill to repeal an act to prevent obstructions in Big Swamp by fishtraps. Passed.

A bill in relation to alimony. Passed.

A bill to incorporate the Confederate Joint Stock Publishing Company. Passed.

A bill for the relief of H. B. Guthrie, late sheriff of Orange county. Passed.

A bill to grade Common Schools and increase their usefulness. Postponed till Friday next 12 o'clock.

A bill to keep in repair the Western Turnpike Road.—Passed.

A bill to amend an act in regard to the distillation of spirituous liquors. Passed. [Prohibits the fermentation of grain to be brewed into beer &c.] A bill to allow a bounty of $50 each to citizens enlisting in the Naval service. Passed.

MATTERS FROM THE HOUSE.

A message transmitting a communication from the Governor with the report of the Treasurer of the University; also a message proposing to go into an election for five Trustees of the University at 12 o'clock, to-morrow, which was concurred in; also a resolution of thanks to J. B. Starr's Battalion and to the Junior Reserves, both of which were concurred in. Several other bills and resolutions were read the first time and will be noticed hereafter.

BILLS, ETC., ON THEIR SECOND READING.

A bill to incorporate Stokesburg Lodge, No. 220, of Masons.

Mr. Matthews offered a substitute which was adopted, and the bill passed its 2d and 3d readings.

Bill to authorize the Governor to remove State troops beyond the limits of the State. Passed by the casting vote of the Speaker.

A bill to incorporate the Linville Steel and Iron Company. Passed.

A bill to increase the capital stock of the Saponia Iron Company. Passed, rule suspended, and passed 3d reading.

Resolution in regard to pay of bounty to soldiers.—Passed.

Resolution in favor of the Junior Reserves. Passed.

A bill to incorporate the Cranbery Iron Works.—Passed.

A bill to increase the efficiency of the Home Guard organization.

Mr. Odom offered an amendment repealing the law in regard to Home Guards, ratified in July, 1863, and all laws amendatory to the same. Postponed until to-morrow.

Resolutions protesting against the policy of emancipation for public services.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On motion of Mr. Lindsey a message was sent to the House proposing to set apart Saturday next for the appointment of Magistrates.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, Dec 14, 1864.

The House was called to order at 10 A. M.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Messrs. McMillan and Rogers were permitted to record their votes in the affirmative on the passage of the resolutions in relation to the suspension of the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

Mr. Headen presented a memorial from citizens of Chatham County, praying the appointment of Dr. John C. Kirkham as Justice of the Peace for said county.

Mr. McAden introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Cape Fear Importing and Exporting Company. Passed 1st reading. Referred.

Mr. Amis, a resolution commendatory of the State Educational Association—Adopted.

Mr. Faison, a resolution in favor of James C. Farrier. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Grissom a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to elect a ½ past 12 o'clock to-morrow, five trustees of the University.

The House resumed consideration of the special order, viz: "A bill to be entitled the Revenue Act," which after the adoption of sundry amendments passed its second reading.

The Senate by message concurred in the proposition to elect Trustees of the University on to-morrow.

The House took recess until 7 o'clock P. M.

CITY AND STATE NEWS.

There will be a meeting of the Directors and Donors to the Orphan Endowment Fund in the basement of the Baptist Church this evening.

At a sale of negroes by Messrs. Creech and Litchford, commission Merchants & Auctioners, Raleigh, Dec. 13, 1864, the following prices were obtained: For one negro girl, 17 years old, $6,000; one girl, 14 years old, $5,600; one do. 14 years old, $4,825; one do. 17 years old, $5,225; one do. 19 years old, $7,300; one do. 17 years old, unlikely, $4,550; one boy, 10 years old, $3,750; one woman and 3 children, $9,200; one woman and 3 children, $9,000; one woman, 30 years old, $3,075; one do. 45 years old, $2,710; one do. 50 years old, $1,005; one do. unlikely, and 4 children, $7,675.

CHARGED WITH BEING A SPY.—The Richmond *Whig* of the 10th says, Dr. H. P. Retter, of Edenton, N. C., was recently arrested at Salisbury, N. C., on the charge of being a spy. He was received here yesterday, and committed to the Castle for trial. He is believed to have gone up to Salisbury to acquire information for the enemy.

SUPREME COURT.—The following gentlemen received license to practice law in the County Court:

James H. Merrimon, Buncombe County.
John J. Lansdell, Wake "
Richard W. York, " "

Twenty-four Yankee prisoners, taken on the Railroad beyond Weldon, were brought up on the train yesterday and delivered over to the Post Commandant.

There are ten separate, organised tickets announced in the *Journal* for Mayor and Commissioners at the ensuing municipal election in the town of Wilmington.

TORIES IN THE MOUNTAINS.—The Charlotte *Times* says:

On Saturday night, the tories and deserters set fire to Capt. James D. Glass' house, in Burke County, N. C., and it consumed his dwelling and every article of property he possessed. There are a set of thieves in the South Mountains near by, who are nightly committing depredations of some kind or another. They are twenty-five or thirty in number. The leader is said to be one Calvin Loel.

YANKEES CAPTURED.—The Ashville *News* of the 8th says:

Twenty odd Yankees, captured by some of Col. Thomas' men, in the Smoky Mountains, were brought here this week. Among them are two Majors, six Captains, and twelve Lieutenants. They escaped from the guard at Columbia, S. C., and were making their way to the Federal lines, when Thomas' "Ingins" gobbled them up.

We present the able speech of Gen. Fowle in full to-day, which presents an unanswerable argument in favor of the Resolutions offered by that gentleman protesting against the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*. We ask for the speech a careful reading.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the *Daily* and *Weekly Progress*:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS.

One day	$2 00	One week	$18 00
Two days	4 00	Two weeks	36 00
Three days	6 00	Three weeks	54 00
Four days	12 00	One month	72 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, Dec. 14.—The position of affairs at Nashville is unchanged.

Rosencrans has been removed from the command of the department of Missouri. He is succeeded by Gen. Dodge.

Some twenty-five rebels appeared on the river bank opposite Memphis a few days ago, and waved their hats and hurrahed for Jeff Davis.

A force of one hundred and fifty negroes was sent on a steamer, and about a mile lower down the river landed. The whites run and were pursued by negroes till they came to a thick piece of woods where a large force of rebels were secreted. The negroes fled, the rebels hotly pursuing. One report says seven negroes returned, and another that none got back. Many rushed into the river and were drowned.

A Cincinnati telegram says there was considerable excitement there on the 9th in consequence of a rumor that Forrest was moving against Louisville.

A telegram from Louisville, 10th, midnight, says the Nashville train had not arrived and was six hours behind time

Gold 232.

Congressional

RICHMOND, Dec. 14.—Nothing of importance or of a definate character was done in either house of Congress to day.

(From the Wilmington Journal.)

HEAD'QS 10TH N. C. BATTALION,
NEAR SAVANNAH, GA.,
Dec. 8th, 1864.

SIRS:—Below you will find a list of the casualties in the skirmish near Jenkins' Ferry, Ga., on the 7th inst., which you will please publish for the information of friends and relatives.

Field and Staff—Maj W L Young, commanding.
Killed—None.
Wounded—None.
Co A—Lieut S A Young, commanding.
Killed—None.
Wounded—1st Sergt L C Vestal, severely in neck; Corpl W C Canady, slightly in head; private G A Vestal, severely in thigh, prisoner.
Missing—Lieut F C Frazer, Sergt J E Harris, private B F Jordan, H Qualls, J A Bolton, L A Ridge, C Canaday, J Younts, W Gray, B L Grigson, R C Stancel, J Q Moody, J W Pool, J Phillips, J M McGee, T Livingston and A Livingston.
Co B—Hn detached service at Grahamville, S C.
Co C—Capt C M T McCauley, commanding.
Killed—Private Sam'l Crook and A J Surest.
Wounded—Private J M Dunn, severely in shoulder, prisoner; A E Birch, wounded and a prisoner.
Missing—Private R S Querry and J C Gibson.
Co B—Lieut E B Golet, commanding
Killed—Private M H Suit.
Wounded—Private Wm Outen, prisoner; Wm Rogers, wounded and prisoner.
Missing—Private T H Woodlin.

Respectfully, &c.,
C. S. POWELL.
Lieut & Act Ad't.

VALUABLE DOCUMENTS.—We are indebted to Hon. J. M. Leach for Vols. 1 and 2 of the "Reports of the Operations of the Army of Northern Virginia from June, 1862, to and including the Battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13th, 1862."

In a note accompanying the report the Secretary says: "This includes the report of operations before Richmond, submitted at the last session, but procured from the Congressional files, that the consecutive narrative might be formed in accordance with Gen. Lee's written request."

The volume contains 627 pages of matter interesting to the general reader, and especially valuable to a newspaper editor, as a book of reference.

The Charlotte *Democrat* thinks that the Conservatives in the present House of Commons, with two or three exceptions, are all true to the Confederate cause. We should like to know who the "two or three" traitors are. Tell us, Mr. *Democrat*

ATTEMPED INSURRECTION OF YANKEE OFFICERS.—The *Dispatch* of Monday says:

Yesterday morning the Yankee officers in the prison at Danville made an attempt to overpower the guard. They were fired on and Colonel Rossier, of New York, was instantly killed and others wounded. This frightened the rest and the attempt was given up. The struggle lasted but a few minutes and all was soon quiet.

We received Petersburg and Richmond papers of Monday, by yesterday's mail, but they contain no news that has not been anticipated by telegraph. There was a considerable fall of snow, which covered the ground, at Richmond, to a depth of two inches.

A Confederate Military prison is being erected about fourteen miles from Columbia, South Carolina.

Dr. E BURKE HAYWOOD has been appointed by Gov. Vance a Director in the Insane Asylum of North Carolina, to fill the unexpired term of Lawrence Hinton, deceased.

PERSONS wanting Pamphlets, Handbills, Circulars, Catalogues, Books, or other work in the printing line done, can be accommodated at the PROGRESS OFFICE.

WE have about a dozen reams fine white book paper on hand, which we should be pleased to work up for any one having such work to do.

BUSINESS MEN will consult their own interest by advertising in the PROGRESS.

DAILY PROGRESS.

THURSDAY, DEC. 15, 1864.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, DEC. 7, 1864.

GEN. D. G. FOWLE,

Sir:—The undersigned members of the House of Commons, would be glad to see the speech delivered by you to-day upon the resolutions relative to the suspension of the "writ of habeas corpus" in print. Believing that the publication of the sentiments enunciated by you in that speech, will meet the approbation of the people and the soldiers and that the promulgation of such patriotic sentiments will do much for the cause of civil freedom and constitutional liberty.

We are Sir, with high regard,

Very respectfully,

A. C. COWLES,
L. O. SHARPE,
P. T. HENRY,
EUGENE GRIMSON,
CALVIN J. ROGERS,
WM. HORTON,
H. H. BEST,
J. M. ISBELL,
W. N. PATTERSON,
W. G. BANKS.

SPEECH OF GEN. DANIEL G. FOWLE.

Delivered in the House of Commons, at Raleigh, on Wednesday, December 8th, 1864, upon his resolutions relating to the suspension of the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus.

It is to be regretted, Mr. Speaker, that circumstances have rendered it necessary for the Legislature of North Carolina, to consider for a third time resolutions in regard to the unconstitutional suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

A few days since a distinguished member of Congress from his place, upon the floor of the House of Representatives, announced to the world that persons in high official position, had stated that treason was abroad in North Carolina, and were urging the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* for its suppression.

Other information equally reliable has reached us to the effect that Congress is now engaged in *Secret Session*, in considering the propriety of the suspension, and that it was expected that it would be done, through the votes of representatives whose districts are in possession of the public enemy.

It is our duty as legislators not only to obey the Constitution ourselves, but to enter our indignant protest against its infringement from any quarter.—We should, therefore, examine with care, those safeguards which sagacious statesmen, in olden times, inserted in the Constitution for the preservation of our liberties, and insist in the name of a free and independent people, that the rights guaranteed to us by the instrument which created the Confederate government, shall not be violated by the control which persons in high official position may exercise over the irresponsible representatives of a fictitious constituency.

The people of North Carolina are emphatically a constitution-loving and law-abiding people, and they believe that in every crisis which may arise, that the Constitution should be strictly adhered to, and that if further powers are needed for the prosecution of the war, that the States should be called upon to confer those powers, but that neither Congress nor the Executive are true to the trusts committed to their care, when they violate the provisions of that instrument under the specious plea of necessity.

With these preliminary remarks let us proceed to the examination of the subject embraced within the resolutions now under consideration.

The writ of *habeas corpus*, the offspring of struggling freedom in the middle ages, and under the ægis of its protection, civil liberty and constitutional law can only find security.

History scarcely records a grander spectacle than was presented at Runnemede, when the bold barons of England extorted from a weak and tyrannical King, and inserted amidst the glorious rights secured in Magna Charta, "That no freeman shall be seized or imprisoned, but by the judgment of his equals or the law of the land." But when in the course of time these bold men had disappeared from the scene of action, and the crown had strengthened itself by many usurpations, this glorious principle was entirely disregarded, and the liberties of the freemen of England were dependent upon the will of a tyrant, But the seed had been sown in good ground, and 400 years after the date of Magna Charter, an adequate remedy was adopted whereby the great privilege therein provided for, was effectually secured. It was affected by the passage of the *habeas corpus* act, passed in the 31st year of the reign of Charles II, by which the privilege of this writ is secured, except in cases of rebellion and invasion, when the public safety may require its suspension, and the same provision is incorporated into the Constitution of the Confederate States.

"In order to properly ascertain what power is vested in the government by the suspension, and what guarantee is taken from the citizen, it is necessary to examine what are the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus*, which may be suspended. For it is clear, that if there are other rights guaranteed to the citizen, separate and distinct from those attending the privileges of the writ, that the suspension of the privileges of that writ would not deprive him of those rights otherwise secured. For instance, the Constitution provides that "no person shall be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb," nor compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself. Now, it is clear, that as these guarantees are entirely distinct and separate from the privileges secured by the writ, that their suspension would not empower the government to try a man a second time for the same offence, or compel him to be a witness against himself.

What then are these privileges? I answer, in the words of the first resolution, that the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* extends no further than deeming to the party under arrest the right to be carried before a civil tribunal to have inquired into his claim to be discharged or admitted to bail, and that the implied power to suspend the writ contained in the Constitution of the Confederate States, contemplates the suspension of this privilege only. That is to say, that when a man has been properly and legally arrested for a criminal offence, or for a supposed criminal offence, Congress has the right to prevent that man, under certain specified circumstances, from suing out his writ, to have inquired into the claim to be admitted to bail or be discharged. In case for a criminal, or supposed criminal offence, be [illegible] the opinion of Chief Justice Marshall in the case of Bollman vs. Swartwort, and recent decisions in our own State, clearly show that Congress has no power to suspend its privileges except as against those classes, and His Excellency, Gov. Vance, considered the matter so clearly settled that in his Wilkesboro' speech he declared that he supposed no man of any legal knowledge would deny the proposition. And even without any authority upon the subject, it would be a violent presumption to assume, that the statesmen who inserted that clause in the Constitution, could have meant for a moment that any condition of public danger could possibly require that a law-abiding and unsuspected man should be imprisoned without means of redress or relief?

Having ascertained then, the privileges which may be suspended, and the class of persons against whom the suspension will operate, it is clear that the suspension itself has no effect until the time has arrived when the privilege could have been claimed had there been no suspension. This claim could, under no circumstances, affect the person who [illegible] any privileges, guaranteed to him by the Constitution, [illegible] the manner in which [illegible] in close joint independency of the privileges secured to the writ, for if they are destroyed at all, it must be before the writ can have any existence the power to suspend the writ, cannot affect these anterior rights.

Therefore when the Constitution declares that no person "shall be deprived of his liberty without due process of law" it is as clear as language can make it that the suspension of rights, to be exercised after arrest made, does not deprive the citizen of his right to be secure from arrest, except under due process of law. The term used, "without due process of law" has a well known signification. It means that the liberty of the subject cannot be interfered with, except upon a warrant or other process issued in accordance with the rules of law, by some regularly constructed judicial tribunal. It denies at once to the President of the Confederate States the right to issue his warrant for the arrest of any person, because no where in the Constitution is he vested with judicial power, "except in cases arising in the land and naval forces, &c."

This clause secures to every criminal in the land not only the right to be arrested in the first instance, by due process, but all subsequent proceedings, his arraignment, trial, condemnation and execution, if he be found guilty, must be in accordance with the laws. This distinction has been recognized both here and in England.

The bill which passed the Senate of the United States in 1807, suspends the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, in the very words of the Constitution, but provides that the person accused shall only be arrested by virtue of "a warrant," and only then when he is "charged on oath," with the commission of some offence. This indicates that the suspension of the privileges of the writ, did not interfere with the guaranteed rights concerning the mode of arrest. The various acts of parliament passed from 1679 to 1787, are equally conclusive as to the justice of the distinction.

This writ is peculiar to England and America.—Upon the continent its provisions are unknown, unless recently introduced. Now, suppose that instead of suspending the privileges of the writ, when the public safety required it, the Constitution of the Confederate States had expressly declared, that no person should be entitled to it under any circumstances—in other words suppose the writ itself had been abolished. Under these circumstances it is clear that a man once arrested could not be released until he was tried and acquitted, but is it not equally clear that his arrest must be made in accordance with those provisions of the Constitutions which still remained, and were entirely independent of the writ?

Therefore, sir, when Congress under the guise of suspending the privileges of the writ, attempts to deprive our citizens of their liberty without due process of law, and suspend a clause of the Constitution over which they have no power, and which they have sworn to preserve inviolate, in the language of the 2d Resolution, such legislation is "unconstitutional and subversive of every principle of liberty."

Another of the great rights secured in the Constitution, is the "right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed."

The remarks which I have already submitted, show that this right is also entirely independent of the power of suspension. And yet what have we seen, within the last twelve months? Men have been arrested upon warrants issued not only by the President, but without any warrants at all, at the mere will of some petty officer, prompted in many cases, not by the desire to secure the public weal, but by private animosity, and they have been incarcerated for months without any definite charge being made against them. They could obtain no speedy trial, because not being arrested under the warrant of any judicial tribunal, there was no tribunal before which the writ was returnable. Under the view taken by Congress, no judge could issue his writ, and the citizen neglected and forgotten, pined in confinement in a land where liberty is declared to be a birthright.

Mr. Stephens, in his great speech before the George Legislature, mentioned several cases which he denominated as cases of "shameful outrage." North Carolina can show her list of innocent men who have thus suffered, and the walls of Castle Thunder have witnessed the sighs and sufferings of many who were better at heart, and more devoted to their country than the informers at whose instigation they were incarcerated. How can we expect that the smiles of a benificent providence will be vouchsafed to our cause, when we, in the name of freedom, perpetrate the grossest tyranny? The responsibility of these outrages rest in part upon us and it is our duty as Legislators, to do all in our power, to shield every citizen from wrong and oppression.

Now, Sir, what are the reasons given for the necessity of this suspension.

1st. "There is treason abroad in North Carolina." This is the charge made by persons in high official positions. In days that are past the honor and integrity of North Carolina were unimpeached and unimpeachable, and during the gigantic war that is now waging the blood of her sons has ensanguined a hundred battle fields, and their achievements have covered her with unimperishable renown.

But yet the charge is made that treason lurks within her borders. If there be a single North Carolinian, who has been guilty of treason to the Confederate government, let him be arrested and punished according to law. If he is a traitor, let him meet a traitor's doom. But this wide sweeping charge of disloyalty, against the fair fame of our noble and proud old State, in the name of her people, I pronounce a false and unmitigated slander.

Two months have scarcely elapsed since the Chief Magistrate of our Confederacy, declared at Salisbury that North Carolina had been slandered, and again at Goldsboro', that her fair name had been maligned by her enemies. But now, persons in high official positions are again engaged in this work of attraction, and it pains me to say that North Carolinians have been found so devoid of a sense of shame as to give their aid to the propagation of the slander.

I would not detract a particle from the just meed of praise that is due our sisters in the Confederacy, but none of them can present a brighter record than North Carolina.

Noble old Virginia has her Pierpont and her Carlyle, and has supplied the enemy with many thousand soldiers. The gallant but misguided South Carolina, through one of her ablest and most distinguished sons, has put forth to the world, the broad declaration that two governments cannot exist within the limits of the old Union, without the establishment of a military despotism, and has argued to show that submission and reconstruction were preferrable to this. He has received the endorsement of at least a portion of her soldiers in the field, and the silent approval of two-thirds of the counties which compose his district at home.

Georgia, through her Commissioner, since repudiated, has committed face to face with Lincoln at Washington, as to the terms upon which the contest may be terminated.

Alabama has been deserted by one of the chosen Representatives of her people, who found refuge under the flag of his country's foe.

Louisiana has, in part, returned to the Union, and many of her most distinguished sons hold civil commissions under the government which recognises as its flag the stars and the stripes, and whose chief maxim of public policy is the restoration of the Union.

North Carolina has done none of these things, but from the commencement has exerted every nerve to secure the independence of the Southern Confederacy. Her dead, lying upon the fields of their glory, bear silent evidence of her heroism and constancy.

Why is it, then, that she should be regarded with such distrust and suspicion? I will tell you, Mr. Speaker.

North Carolina left the old government from a different principle from that which actuated many of the States of the Confederacy. Many of them behold the destruction of the Union with joy, and were eager to embrace every opportunity to work its downfall. They hailed the election of Abraham Lincoln as the auspicious period, and took advantage of that event for the purpose of precipitating this Revolution. North Carolina loved the Union, and announced her determination to stand by it so long as her guaranteed rights were unimpaired. An ardent attachment for Constitutional liberty pervaded her entire people. And when Abraham Lincoln, forgetful of our time-honored rights and liberties, attempted to subvert the sovereignty of a State by coercion, thereby trampling under his foot that Constitution which had been cemented by the blood of our common ancestors, North Carolina, regarding that Constitution as the paladium of her liberties, grasping it in her mighty arms, rushed forth from the dissevered Union, and, surrounding it with the glittering bayonets of her brave sons, declared that she would defend it or that she would perish. To preserve inviolate its sacred provisions was her purpose then and it is her purpose now.

Independence was the grand aim of many of our sister States, whereas with North Carolina independence was a secondary consideration, her primary object being the preservation of Constitutional liberty. She has, therefore, looked with indignation upon every infringement of that instrument upon the part of the Confederate government. Her warning voice has been raised time and again, not that she is looking back with regret upon the flesh pots of Egypt, but because, after imperilling her all in defence of a principle, she cannot behold it trampled in the dust, and the liberties of her citizens disregarded, without protesting against the violation of plighted faith. She is determined to be free in the means as well as in the end, and never will she silently assent to the overthrow of the Constitution, for she knows full well that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and that the rights of a free people once yielded can only be recovered through blood and carnage. I love the Confederate government and desire to see her independence established, but more, by a hundred fold, do I love my own native North Carolina, but more than both together do I cherish and venerate, with all the affection of my heart, the immutable, eternal principles of civil liberty.

The second excuse for suspending the privilege of the writ some suppose may be found by a careful perusal of the recent message of the President.

He declares that "the exemption from military duty now accorded by law to all persons engaged in certain specified pursuits or professions is shown by experience to be unwise, nor is it believed to be defensible in theory."

"All telegraph operators, professors, editors, physicians, &c., and the numerous other classes mentioned in the laws, cannot in the nature of things be either equally necessary in their several professions, nor distributed throughout the country, &c.

A discretion should be vested in the military authorities (that is, in President Davis) so that a sufficient number of them essential to the public service might be detailed, &c."

Is it that President Davis wishes to have control of the pulpit, the press, of State officers, of all and every class of our people? Does he wish to have the power of detailing the Judges who construe the laws, and the members of the Legislature who enact them?—Do the members of this Legislature know that every Judge within the Southern Confederacy, within the conscript age, owes his exemption, at this time, according to the theory of the President and of Congress, to the certificate of the Governor that he is a necessary State officer? The last conscription act declares all white men, residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of 17 and 50, in the service of the Confederate States for the war, and then, as a matter of courtesy, not as a matter of right, exempts the members of the several State Legislatures and such State officers as the Governor may certify to be necessary for the proper administration of the State government. The Judges of our Courts are omitted from the enumeration, and are made, according to their theory, to claim exemption through the Governor's certificate. Our courts have declared that State officers are not exempted by virtue of this provision, because they are not liable. Then Congress has no power to interfere with the sovereignty of the State which attaches to each of her officers. But if this act becomes the law, and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* are again suspended, what will prevent the President, under the law which he proposes, from seizing every objectionable State officer, and detailing a man to fill his place? The decisions of our Judges may be disregarded, if they should declare that the suspension does not extend to cases of this character, and the rights and sovereignty of the State trampled in the dust.

There is a third reason, it is supposed by some, for this suspension.

The President is desirous of employing slaves in the military service, of arming them, if in his judgment it becomes necessary, and this intimation is made in the message; that emancipation should be held out to the slaves as a reward for faithful services, or that it should be granted at once upon the promise of such services. The plan is to obtain them by contract with their owners if possible, if not, to impress them, and the situation of Congress is invited to the propriety of a radical modification in the theory of the law of the 17th February, which provides for the impressment of slaves for a limited time.

Now, sir, it appears to me that the impressment of slaves for a day, by the Confederate government, is forbidden by the Constitution. It is therein declared that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation; and again, that no law impairing the right of property in negro slaves shall be passed. My construction of this is that Congress shall not have power to interfere in any degree with slave property, but leave it entirely to the control of the States. The State of North Carolina is willing to give her consent that her slaves may be used as laborers, but with the clear understanding that it is done of her own free will, and not that the Congress has any control over the subject matter.

If Congress has the right to impress, then the property in the slaves would become vested in the government, and the government have the right to emancipate them if it sees proper, thus introducing into our midst a class of free negroes who would be a pest to society. This termination can never be reached so long as the people are free to assert their legal rights against the government. But suspend the privileges of this writ in the manner proposed, allow the President to proceed in his plan of expatriation, and it will not be long before the doctrine of negro equality will be publicly propagated. I am opposed to arming slaves and placing them in the army, because I wish to preserve our institutions. Let it be done, and we will soon see that "slavery is doomed and that providence in our blindness have made us the instruments in its destruction."

But, sir, the question has been often asked, "Are we afraid to trust President Davis? Do we distrust his wisdom, or believe that he would abuse the power if placed in his hands?" I have made it a point to speak respectfully of President Davis, and have often refrained from expressing my disapproval of his course, because I feared that it might injure the cause of our common country. But to-day standing here as a legislator, in view of the numerous infractions of the Constitution already perpetrated, and that are now in contemplation, duty to my constituents requires me to say that there is nothing in President Davis' past course or present action to justify me in saying that the Constitution, would be safe if intrusted solely to his hands.

It is generally believed that years ago Mississippi, through his controlling influence, was induced to violate that clause of the Constitution forbidding any State to "impair the obligations of a contract." Under his leadership she perpetrated that act of repudiation which branded her as a bankrupt amongst nations. And upon two occasions at least, since he has been President, he has either deliberately violated the Constitution himself or permitted it to be done when he had the power to prevent it. One of those occasions is connected with the suspension of the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus*. There have been three suspensions by the Congress of the Confederate States. The first and second acts unconstitutionally conferred the right of suspension upon the President, and he exercised the unconstitutional power when it was his duty to have vetoed the bills. The third act expressly states that Congress alone has the power of suspension, and the President signed it, although his signature convicted him of the previous infractions.

It may be that President Davis was ignorant of the unconstitutionality of the previous acts. If so well-being of his country made it incumbent upon him to acknowledge his error, and thus quiet the apprehensions of those who withstood his exercise of unconstitutional powers.

The second violation is without excuse, unless the ever ready plea of necessity can avail. The Constitution of the Confederate States declares that "No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken." This clause, in the President's own estimation, prohibits the laying of a direct tax until the census is taken. And yet, in his message to Congress in December, 1863, he recommended that such tax should be laid, in violation of this provision.

But, entirely aside from all these considerations, it is inexpedient to trust him with this power.

With Mr. Stephens I can say "that my measure of confidence in any public functionary is the Constitution. There is no living man, and not one of the illustrious dead whom, if now living, I would trust with arbitrary power."

And when I hear a man contending that it is right and proper to impose this confidence in any living creature I cannot but conclude that he is either a slave himself or desires to make slaves of others.

Our lot has been cast in troublesome times. There are dangers without and there are dangers within.—The man who sincerely loves his country in times of revolution is often called upon to resist the encroachments of power, and, for a season misunderstood and misrepresented, he may be pained that the voice of warning, which his affection for his country prompts him to raise, should be considered the utterance of disaffection and enmity; but time and patience will develope his sagacity and vindicate—alas, how often too late—his prudence and patriotism. True love of country consists not in kneeling at the footstool of power, but opposing, in the name of freedom, any act which the experience of mankind shows is destructive of liberty. On the pages of history there is one name upon which the true patriot loves to linger.—Old Roger Williams, proscribed and persecuted because he enunciated the doctrine of universal toleration upon the soil of fanatical Massachusetts, departing in mid winter and seeking refuge from the ice and the snow in the wigwam of the savage, is a sublime picture of devotion to freedom, which men in olden times were wont to exercise. Mindful of this glorious example I shall continue to struggle against every aggression of despotic military power, but if the day does come when North Carolina, notwithstanding the resistance of her patriotic people, is trampled under foot and her liberties prostrated, then for one my foot will be turned from her soil and I will become an outcast and a wanderer rather than be a slave. 'Tis better to breathe the cold bleak air of an arctic region and feel that you are a freeman than to be surrounded by all the rich luxuriance of the tropics and know that each flower is but a link in the chain of slavery.

These resolutions are particularly appropriate to this time, and it is particularly fit and proper that they should emanate from this Legislature. There are three States in the Southern Confederacy to which the friends of liberty look for encouragement against the wide sweeping hand of Executive encroachments, Virginia, Georgia and North Carolina. Virginia, that noble old Commonwealth that in former days stood proudest in the ranks of struggling freemen, now, under the shadow of Executive influence and patronage, is quietly reposing in false security, whilst the temple of liberty is tottering to its fall. She is forgetful of the cherished principles of '98 and '99.—She hears not, she heeds not the warning voice of her statesmen who sleeps upon the green slopes of Monticello.

Georgia, after standing up nobly for the cause of her people, is now reduced to silence by the triumphant march of the enemy, who has scattered her Legislature. To North Carolina alone are now turned the eager eyes of all who detest despotism. Let us, then, resolve "to stand erect, with spirit unsubdued, while life endures, ready to second every exertion of our people made in behalf of civil liberty, constitutional laws and the independence of our country."

Let us pass these resolutions, thereby declaring "that the people of North Carolina do not consent to the sacrifice of the vital principles of free government, in a war carried on for their security and perpetuity, and that no condition of public danger, present or prospective, probable or possible, can render the liberties of her people inconsistent with the public safety."

OUR ONLY TERMS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES TO THE PROGRESS—INDUCEMENT TO RAISE CLUBS.

The following terms of subscription to the PROGRESS, commenced the 1st of October, will be strictly adhered to in all cases, and all money received will be credited in accordance with these figures:

Daily paper, six months		$24.00
" "	Three months	12.00
" "	One month	5.00
Weekly paper, three months		5.00
" "	six months	10.00

To any person sending us five subscribers to the Daily or Weekly paper, for three or six months, we will send a copy of the paper for the same length of time, *gratis*.

Persons not convenient to an Express Office may send money by mail without much risk. The paper is stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and subscribers should note the time or watch for the Cross Mark and renew before the time runs out, and then they will not miss the paper.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Gatherine Lake, Concord, Richingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Salisbury, Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the West is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

E. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

July 2-d&wtf

For Rent.

THE BRICK STORE AND DWELLING HOUSE on Fayetteville Street adjoining Mr. Jas. M. Towles, is for rent for the ensuing year.

T. M. SELBY.

Dec. 2-dtf

PRIVATE LIFE OF MR. DAVIS.—A refugee from Richmond has given, through the Yankee press, his observations of things and men about the Confederate capital. Of Mr. Davis he says:

The private life of Mr. Davis, from what I can learn, is exemplary, and a model to the people. His residence is situated upon French Garden Hill, in the suburbs of Richmond, and commands a fine prospect. The mansion was purchased by the city for the sum of fifty thousand dollars, and presented to Mr. Davis. Here the leader of this great conspiracy lives quietly and without ostentation. His domestic affairs are administered with a view to the pressure of the times, and there is said to be very little gaiety about the place. Does the spectacle of blood and war which he has brought upon the land thus subdue him? The other high officials imitate their leader, and live without attracting much notice.

Mr. Davis is frequently seen upon the streets unattended and alone. Every Sabbath morning he can be seen with his prayer book in his hand, walking from his residence to St. Paul's church, where he is a regular attendant.

THE GEORGIA CENTRAL ROAD.—The Columbus Sun, of the 5th instant, says, parties from the vicinity of Sherman's march along the Central Railroad, represent that the road is injured beyond any reasonable period of time. Every telegraph pole has been cut down and burned, all the insulators broken to pieces and the wires badly cut up.

The Southern telegraph company has commenced rebuilding its line. Over sixty-five miles has already been repaired. We are assured that the work will be pushed on as speedily as possible, but as new poles will have to be put up and brackets and insulators provided, some time must elapse before it can be finished.

THE WAY IT GOES.—A letter to the Richmond Presbyterian drops that our recent reverses in the Va. Valley was caused by drunkenness among the men and officers, and says: Apple Brandy was plenty for a while, early in the fall, but seemed to affect *only a few Quartermasters and Assistant Surgeons.*

Gen. Burbridge asserts that unless the people of Kentucky volunteer to relieve the State from the enemy he will be compelled to give it up.

IMPORTANT Notice.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE DONORS to the "N C Orphan Endowment Fund" and of the Directors in the basement of the Baptist Church, in this city, on THURSDAY, the 15th of December, at 11 o'clock A M. A full attendance is desirable.

GEO W MORDECAI, President
O F Dunn, Financial Agent. Dec 13-1t

For Rent.

TWO VERY NICE HOUSES, TWO ROOMS EACH, smokehouse, kitchen and sufficient ground for a nice garden attached to each. Information given at this office. Dec 14-1w*

NEGRO Hiring.

THE NEGROES BELONGING TO MISS ANNA J. MAYNARD will be hired out at Oxford, January 1st, 1865

J S LEACH, Executor

Dec 14-d4w2t*

For Rent.

A HOUSE AND LOT, PLEASANTLY SITUATED, in the town of Greensboro. The house contains seven rooms and five pieces, good double kitchen, and all other out-buildings, and a No 1 well of water in the yard. For further particulars, apply at this office, or to B F MENDENHALL, Greensboro, N C Dec 14-d1w*

Notice.

A NEGRO CHILD, ABOUT TWO YEARS OLD, (girl,) disappeared from my house last Tuesday evening, the property of David Penny, deceased. Said child was named MERIDAM AMY. Any information respecting said child will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded. Address W A PENNY, Raleigh, N C

Dec 9-1t SETH PENNY.

Notice.

A SPECIAL AGENT WILL LEAVE THIS OFFICE for the Army of Northern Virginia on the 15th instant, for the purpose of conveying such supplies as may be contributed to our soldiers as a Christmas offering by their friends at home. EDWARD WARREN,

Dec 9-d6w1t Surgeon General North Carolina.

For Rent.

THE LARGE AND PLEASANTLY SITUATED DWELLING HOUSE in the Western Ward, at present occupied by J D Fulton; also the Dwelling occupied by E A Whitaker, and the Coach Shops near the said houses. This property will be rented for the ensuing year at public auction, on THURSDAY, 22d instant, at the store of Messrs Crouch & Lichtford

Possession given January 1st, 1865. Dec 9-td1s

Sen. Standard copy

COTTON YARNS, COTTON YARNS IN EXCHANGE FOR BEESWAX, TALLOW AND LARD.

I WILL EXCHANGE COTTON YARNS FOR BEESwax, Tallow and Lard, or either large or small quantities, or I will pay the highest cash price for the same.

Address, R. T. BERRY,
Nov 19-d4wtf Graham, N. C.

AT BUTTER & BOWDEN'S

Mountain Butter
Mountain Apples
Mountain Cider
Chestnuts & Cakes

SHOT FOR SALE.

IF YOU WANT THE CHEAPEST SHOT IN TOWN call at SMITH'S TIN SHOP.

Dec 12-3t

TAX IN KIND.

THE ASSESSORS FOR WAKE COUNTY WILL BE in Raleigh on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week in November and December, for the purpose of assessing the tax in kind of Corn, Fodder, Molasses, Sugar, Peas, Beans, Ground Peas, &c.

We want every good citizen to give in for the soldiers' wives, ladies and infirm persons of their neighborhoods.

Those who have not listed their Wheat, Oats, Rye, Hay and Wool, can also list at the above times.

F. G. FOSTER,
NATHAN IVEY. } Assessors.

Nov 21-d3w&wtd